

CALIFORNIA
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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—June 14, 1912.

STEREOTYPERS' CONVENTION.

A WORD TO UNION MEN AND WOMEN.

AN ANCIENT ROMAN STRIKE.

HOTELMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

TWO MILLION CHILDREN AT WORK.

SIERRA

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

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INTERNATIONAL STEREOTYPERS' CONVENTION

The convention of the International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union of North America, which convened in this city last Monday morning, developed a contest that may be said to have been the most interesting and strenuous in the history of the organization, the feature of the gathering attracting most attention being the controversy in Chicago.

The fight over this situation started the moment President Freel lifted his gavel on Monday morning, and continued uninterrupted at each session of the convention, to the complete exclusion of other business, until Friday afternoon.

The opening gun in the contest was fired when the credentials of delegates to the convention were read by the secretary. The Chicago delegates claimed that they were entitled to seats, while the executive council insisted just as strongly that they were not, and President Freel not only refused to recognize the Chicago men, but declined to permit the credentials committee to report upon their right to seats. That committee was instructed, after recommending the seating of the delegation, to retire and eliminate Chicago from its report, and Freel blocked all proceedings in the convention by insisting that the convention was not organized until they did as he directed in this regard.

Finally an agreement was reached that no other business should be taken up until the convention had resolved itself into a committee of the whole and disposed of the Chicago question.

L. P. Straube, president of the Chicago local, opened the case for his union, going into every detail of the controversy. He severely criticised President Freel for his conduct in the premises, claiming that he passed judgment upon the merits of the case without having secured sufficient information to warrant an opinion at all, as the president, he said, had secured only the publishers' side of the argument.

At one stage of his recital, Straube, after telling of the suspension of his local and the attempt of the executive council to form a dual union in Chicago, turned to President Freel and said: "We would rather be honest men without cards, than scoundrels with them."

Straube's contention was that the publishers, and not the union, violated the contract between them, as the contract expressly stated that if any department which was union at the time the contract was signed, should, through any fault of the publishers, become non-union, the stereotypers were to be released from its obligations. Delegate Straube continued his argument until Wednesday morning at 11:30, when his colleague, Brautigam, addressed the convention for about two hours.

He was followed by President Freel for the executive council. Freel contended that the Chicago local had violated its contract with the publishers, and upon this ground justified the suspension of the local by the executive council and the efforts to form a new union in Chicago. He said there was no other course left open to officers who were charged with the enforcement of the union's laws and the guarding of its welfare. The contention of Mr. Freel was that there could be no such arrangement as that entered into by the local stereotypers and other trades in Chicago unless some such understanding had first been reached by the international organizations.

Charles A. Sumner, vice-president, followed the president in the arguments for sustaining the action of the executive board. Sumner went over practically the same ground as had already been covered by Straube and E. E. Brautigam representing the Chicago men, giving the facts, however, from the standpoint of the executive officers.

"When we come right down to the point the whole issue of this matter resolves itself into whether a local of this organization can at will break and violate its contract with a publisher, a contract underwritten and guaranteed by the international organization, without repudiation from the latter," argued Sumner.

"There are two methods of gaining a strike point; one is by force, and the other by peaceful arbitration. In this day and age public opinion will not tolerate the former method, even though we wished to adopt it. The Chicago local refused arbitration and that is the chief reason why the executive board refused to agree to a strike."

Vice-President Sumner was followed by J. Fremont Frye of Indianapolis, who supported the executive council as against the appeal of the Chicago union. At some length he pointed out why, in his opinion, it was necessary to sustain the international officers. At the close of his remarks, E. E. Brautigam briefly reviewed the case for the suspended local, pointing to inaccuracies in statements on the other side.

About 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon L. P. Straube began the closing argument for his union and concluded about 5:30, when a motion was made that when the convention assembled on Friday morning that the sessions be executive until the Chicago case was finally disposed of. This motion carried, and up to the hour of going to press no information had been obtainable as to the outcome.

The convention adjourned for the noon recess without having reached a vote.

In view of the fact that the Chicago case has consumed the entire week, it is probable that the convention will not adjourn until next week, in order to complete its business.

THE DARROW CASE.

The events of the past week in the trial of Clarence Darrow at Los Angeles seem to have had a tendency to discourage the prosecution as District Attorney Fredericks now makes the announcement that even if he fails to convict in the present case Darrow will be tried again, which would indicate that he has little hope of succeeding in the trial now going on.

C. E. White testified Wednesday at the trial of Darrow that the District Attorney had promised that he would not be prosecuted for his part in the alleged bribery of George N. Lockwood if he took the stand and told "a true story" of what had occurred.

White's examination was concluded fifteen minutes after court convened, and Samuel L. Browne, chief detective of the District Attorney's staff, was the next witness called by the prosecution.

Browne told in detail of the trap arranged by the District Attorney and himself to catch Franklin, with the assistance of Lockwood. Twice Browne and his sleuths visited Lockwood's home expecting to entrap Franklin in the act of passing bribe money to the prospective juror, said the witness. On the last visit to the farmhouse, Browne testified, he concealed two of his men in the haymow of the barn and another one on top of a water tank. Brown and another man hid on the porch of the house.

Each of the detectives, said Browne, was enabled to hear parts of the conversation between Franklin and Lockwood as the latter led the McNamara detective about the yard in the dark. The witness testified that he and Lockwood had agreed that the latter light a match if Franklin passed the money to him.

Attorney Appel of the defense took occasion to direct a bitter denunciation at the District Attorney during the examination. He declared that Fredericks was trying to justify a palpable "frame-up" and induce the commission of a crime in order to further his own interests.

C. E. White, the man who acted as the intermediary between Bert H. Franklin and George N. Lockwood in the passage of alleged bribe money to Lockwood, did not tell Franklin that he "wouldn't trust George Lockwood as far as he could throw a bull by the tail." Franklin testified early in the trial of Clarence S. Darrow for alleged jury bribery that White had thus warned him against Lockwood, but White, when he took the stand, said under cross-examination that he never said anything like that.

White also denied that he had asked or been promised any remuneration by Franklin for agreeing to act as "stakeholder."

White, Lockwood and Franklin were formerly deputies under White's brother, who was sheriff of Los Angeles County for a number of years. Since leaving the sheriff's office the witness, generally known as "Captain" White, has been engaged in the jewelry business. In his testimony on direct examination White said that when Franklin first spoke with him about the Lockwood affair he told him that he had convinced Lockwood that the McNamaras were innocent.

The first evidence introduced by the State for the purpose of showing that Darrow had corrupted witnesses in the McNamara case showed some of the inner workings of prosecution and defense in that case, but it was regarded by the Darrow forces that the testimony of F. A. Diekelman, one of the witnesses alleged to have been corrupted, did not prove the State's contention. They claimed, on the other hand, that Diekelman, during the course of his cross-examination, in effect, absolved the McNamara defense of any intention to corrupt him. The testimony of Diekelman indicated that each side in the McNamara case had sought to keep him away from the other, the prosecution succeeding at last in bringing him back to Los Angeles.

SYSTEM FEDERATION.

Reports, received at System Federation headquarters in this city indicate little change in the strike situation except that there is evidence of a little more activity on the part of government boiler inspectors. A large number of engines have been condemned during the past week, owing to the dangerous conditions of their boilers. In the California section alone forty-three engines are reported to have been ordered tied up as being unfit for service, and reports from other sections bring news of a like character.

A large meeting of the strikers in Oakland was addressed last Sunday by Messrs. Hannon and Suthons, and there was as much enthusiasm and confidence displayed as on the opening day of the strike.

The men of the federation now out on strike are awaiting the result of the strike vote now being taken by the crafts comprising the new federation of the employees of all the western railroads. Up to the present time nothing definite is known as to the result of this vote, but it is confidently expected that it will be favorable to a complete tie-up of the western railroads.

Trains to San Francisco are all behind time, and it is seldom that a mail reaches this city on schedule time.

DEBATE ON SABOTAGE.

Sabotage is one of the most-talked-of things in the Socialist-Labor movement at the present time. The Socialist party at its convention in Indianapolis, Ind., said that the members of the Socialist party can not retain their membership if they advocate sabotage. Many of the members of the party do and will continue to advocate sabotage.

Selig Schulberg, delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council from the Newspaper Solicitors' Union, and an active member of the Socialist party, will take the affirmative, speaking for sabotage as one of the weapons of the workers in the class war, while Mr. Langrock, who was the press representative of the Socialist news bureau of Europe at the Socialist party convention, will take the negative, speaking against sabotage.

Mr. Langrock is a Belgium by birth and understands the French Syndicalist movement, which is one of the foremost advocates of the use of sabotage in the working-class struggle.

The debate will take place in Germania Hall, Fifteenth and Mission streets, Sunday evening, June 16th, at 8 p. m. Admission will be free. Questions and discussion will follow the debate.

LABOR DAY COMMITTEE.

At the meeting of the Labor Day committee held last Saturday evening in the Building Trades Temple a communication was received stating that it would be impossible for John Mitchell to be in San Francisco on Labor Day to deliver the oration. The name of Congressman Victor Berger of Milwaukee was suggested for Labor Day orator.

Communications were received from a number of unions expressing their intention to participate in the parade. The leather workers requested that organizations see to it that the label is on all paraphernalia used in the parade.

The contract with the management of Shell Mound Park for the celebration of Labor Day was approved.

The secretary was instructed to notify the Labor Council as to members of the committee who had not yet attended a meeting and request that other delegates be named to take their places.

MASS MEETING.

The Progressive Prison Reform Association will hold a mass meeting in the Valencia Theatre on Sunday morning next at 11 o'clock, when the subject of prison reform will be discussed from its various standpoints.

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LABEL SECTION.**Synopsis of Minutes of Regular Meeting Held June 5, 1912.**

The regular meeting of the Label Section held Wednesday evening, June 5th, was called to order at 8:15, Vice-President Frank Rizzo in the chair. Upon roll call President F. A. O'Brien was excused. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. On motion, the regular order of business was suspended and the privilege of the floor was granted to a committee from Web Pressmen's Union No. 4, who appealed to the delegates for assistance in prosecuting the boycott on the San Francisco "Examiner."

Reports of Committees—The agitation Committee reported having under consideration a proposition for the issuing of a small pocket manual containing a fac-simile of all labels, as well as other useful information for the benefit of union men and women; report further at next meeting.

Reports of Unions—Bakers reported having signed up one more bakery, and had rejected offer of master bakers for a compromise as suggested, and strike is still on; don't buy bread unless it bears union label. Office Employees reported their local will give its annual ball in Pythian Castle Hall next Tuesday evening. Iron Trades reported they will give their annual picnic at Monticello Grove on June 16th. Retail Shoe Clerks reported their local will give its annual picnic at Fairfax Park, July 14th.

Communications and Bills—Union Label Trades department of A. F. of L. requesting a better demand for union labeled collars and cuffs, in order to assist the garment workers. From Supplies Committee of Board of Supervisors, relative to our request for preference being given union-made goods; received and filed. From Metal Polishers, Brass and Silver Workers of Elkhart, Ind., requesting our support in getting the union musicians hereafter to purchase only union-made instruments; request ordered complied with by the secretary. From Union Hatters of North America, stating a great many union men in our city buy hats and caps that do not bear the union label, in preference to union-made article, and the union workers are not working steadily as a result; ask that we demand the union label a little stronger, and avoid John B. Stetson hats, as they are on the unfair list.

Bills—The following bills were received and after being reported on favorably by the trustees, were ordered paid, viz: J. Chas. Green Co., posting balance of three-sheet posters, \$18; Jas. H. Barry, printing 1000 letter heads, union label paper, \$4.50; Remington Typewriter Company, repairs and supplies, \$1.25; Jas. P. Griffin, salary and stamps, May, 1912, \$12.50; Labor Council Hall Association, rent of hall for June, 1912, \$8.

New Business—The secretary was instructed to recommend to the Labor Council to have its law and legislative committee draft an ordinance requesting the Board of Supervisors to purchase only union-labeled supplies, when same can be secured; and a committee of three was appointed to appear before the law and legislative committee in order to explain the objects of the ordinance. The following were appointed: Delegates O'Brien, Guth and Plate. The agitation committee was instructed to secure the assistance of the Labor Council and Building Trades Council in getting the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L. to adopt, with all possible speed, an official button to be worn by all union men and women who desire to show that they want to buy only union-made goods. On motion, the secretary was instructed to communicate with every local in the city and request that hereafter when our agitation committee appears for admission on matters relative to the union label, card and button they be promptly admitted and given sufficient time to explain their

visit and show the necessity of demanding only union-labeled goods. The secretary was instructed to render assistance necessary to the Brass and Chandelier Workers in their efforts to have the Musicians buy only union-labeled instruments in the future, if possible to do so, providing said union affiliates with the Label Section and helps other unions.

No further business appearing, the meeting adjourned.

JAMES P. GRIFFIN, Recording Secretary.

THE COURTS AND THE RECALL.

The urgent need of the recall, especially to prevent abuse of power by federal judges, continually receives fresh illustrations.

There is Judge Archbald of the Court of Commerce. This court has repeatedly blocked attempts by the Interstate Commerce Commission to moderate some of the oppressive and extortionate practices of railroads. It is now charged, and evidence to back the charges has been produced, that Judge Archbald has put through some very profitable business deals in which he needed the favor and help of men closely connected with railroad corporations having cases in his court. Congress is now investigating. Perhaps the result will be impeachment and removal from office. Then again, perhaps not. It requires a two-thirds vote of the Senate to remove an impeached official from office, and the Senate has shown itself to be exceedingly reluctant to interfere with any one who is serviceable to predatory interests. This was made clear in the Lorimer case, and also in others. Although four members of the Illinois Legislature confessed to having been bribed to vote for Lorimer, and the existence of a large corruption fund was proven, Lorimer was nevertheless acquitted. So Archbald does not seem to have any cause to worry no matter what the evidence against him may be, unless the plunderbund decides that it would be good policy just now to sacrifice some one, lest the demand for the recall became irresistible.

In Seattle, there is Judge C. H. Hanford. He has distinguished himself a number of times in the service of plutocracy. His latest exploit is to issue an illegal order revoking the citizenship of a naturalized citizen whose political views do not meet with his approval. It is possible that this outrageous order may be annulled by one of the higher courts, but one can not be too sure. The higher courts have upheld outrageous acts before. Hanford's victim is a Socialist and the judge's private opinion of Socialism is far from complimentary. So he has set himself up as an arbiter of the political views of his fellow-citizens and has usurped the authority to give, withhold or revoke the right of citizenship according as he may approve or disapprove of the opinions held by others. If there is any difference between the position Hanford assumes and that of the Czar of Russia it is that the latter is a little less autocratic.

In Arizona, President Taft has appointed to a federal judgeship a railroad politician named

Sloan. This man has quite a long record as an office-holder and the whole record is one of subordinating the rights of the people to the privileges of monopoly. Plenty of evidence to this effect has been submitted to the Senate and Senator Ashurst of Arizona is making a strong effort to prevent Sloan's confirmation. But this is the same Senate that disregarded the evidence against Lorimer and Stephenson, and that confirmed the appointment of Chancellor Pitney to the Supreme Bench in spite of his record showing him to be unfit, so the prospects of saving the people of Arizona from having Sloan inflicted upon them are none too bright.

Now under the most favorable circumstances, impeachment would hardly be a satisfactory remedy for any of the cases mentioned. The harm done by Archbald's decisions would be just as great if there had never been any exposure of his business transactions. Impeachment in his case has only become a possibility, not through his outrageous decisions, but through the accident that let light on some of his private doings.

In the case of Hanford there is no evidence of any improper motive. He had previously interfered to prevent an election in Seattle recalling a corrupt, monopoly-controlled mayor, and at another time he had issued an injunction to stop the city from interfering with the charging of excessive fares by a trolley company. It is immaterial what his motive in these cases may have been. Assuming that he was perfectly honest and sincerely believed that his course was the only one he could take without neglecting his duty, the public good requires none the less that he be removed. But until the recall can be obtained and applied to federal officials there is no way to force him to vacate.

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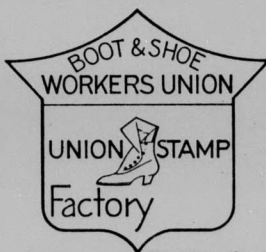
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A WORD TO UNION MEN AND WOMEN.

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You, Mr. Union Man, cannot afford to ignore this new power at the ballot box.
You must win it for the greater strength of labor.

But how can we win it?

How must we win it?

That is the all important issue which confronts us. Our first step is to have every woman connected with the family of union men register.

It therefore behooves every union man to bury his prejudice against women at the polls. It further behooves him to urge upon women in his family to register, that when the time comes they will cast their ballot in behalf of labor.

The union men of San Francisco have learned the value of the ballot cast in behalf of labor. They know that the security of the bread-winner's job and the conditions of hours and wages can be effected by intelligent use of the ballot.

Will it not pay labor to use its full strength on election day and see that every woman in their ranks goes to the polls?

Let labor consider this fact: The women of the employing class have thus far registered in far greater proportion than the women of the workers' families.

If the workers remain indifferent to this fact, or prejudiced against this new electoral force, they will find, too late, that it will be used against them. You can help. You must help for your own good.

Report all names and addresses of those who are willing to aid in registration work. District registration begins soon. Volunteer workers must be prepared to go into the field.

Please get in touch with the headquarters of the Humane Legislation League, Room 18, Roesch building, Fifteenth and Mission. Office hours, 11 to 4 and 7 to 9.

FRANCES NOEL,

Organizer under the auspices of the S. F. Labor Council and the S. F. Building Trades Council.

WEB PRESSMEN'S STRIKE.

The boycott on the "Examiner" is being vigorously prosecuted by the officers of the Web Pressmen's Union and subscriptions are being cancelled by the thousands. A systematic plan has been mapped out designed to quickly curtail the circulation of the paper and keep a record of the number of persons ordering their papers stopped.

The Hearst papers continue to play for the sympathy of the public by setting up the claim that they only wanted the same conditions that were enjoyed by the other papers, but the truth is that the Hearst presses are larger and print far more papers than do those used by the other papers mentioned. Therefore the requirement of two more men on each press was not only fair to Hearst but actually gave him an advantage over his competitors, because they had to operate more presses and use more men to produce an equal number of papers.

No attention should be paid to such ridiculous complaints of unfairness on the part of the pressmen, for there has been none whatever. This is simply an attempt to deceive the public into patronizing an institution which is endeavoring to destroy a labor organization.

COFFEE PRICES DOUBLE.

A statement has just been issued by the Commerce of Labor Department's Bureau of Statistics showing that during the present fiscal year the average import price of coffee was 13c a pound, as against 11c in 1911, 8c in 1910, and 6½c in 1903. Porto Rico and Hawaii are the only portions of the United States territory in which coffee is produced.

AN ANCIENT ROMAN STRIKE.

As the public mind is now much occupied with the subject of strikes, perhaps a brief account of a notable strike that occurred in Rome in the year 309 B. C. may not be without interest.

The pipers in ancient Rome were originally a small company whose duties were to furnish solemn music at the public sacrifices and at funerals. In virtue of their quasi religious character they dined at the public expense in the temple of Jupiter. But in process of time and with the growth of luxury, it became the fashion to engage their services for private entertainments. With this increasing demand their numbers greatly increased, and they began to be looked upon as mere hired musicians. So in the year mentioned the censors deprived them of their daily dinner in the temple. The touchy artists took this in high dudgeon and to a man picked up their pipes and marched out of Rome to Tibur (now Tivoli).

The Romans were struck with consternation at this unlooked for coup, not for the loss of the music, but because no sacrifice could be offered without the proper devotional tootings, and without sacrifices no campaign could be begun, no army march, no consuls be inaugurated—in a word, all public and much private business would be at a standstill.

The senate, recognizing the gravity of the situation, dispatched envoys to the Tiburtines, entreating them to send the pipers back. The Tiburtines were willing to do what they could and, assembling the strikers in the curia, besought them to return. The pipers said that there was nothing to arbitrate; if their temple dinners were restored they would go back—on no other condition would they budge. The Tiburtines, a superstitious generation, did not dare to use force with men who, whatever their failings, had a sort of semi-sacred character.

A council was called to discuss the matter. In the discussion one citizen remarked that pipers were notorious winebibbers (vina avidum genus) and that in that weakness might lie the solution of the difficulty. The council caught the idea and proceeded to act upon it. On the next holiday all the wealthy citizens gave musicales, at which they supplied the musicians with wine so liberally that they lost consciousness of sublimity things, upon which the Tiburtines loaded them on wagons, drove them that night to Rome and left them still fast asleep in the forum.

Great was the joy of the Romans the next morning to find their pipers back. They besought them never to leave them again, restored the temple dinners, and gave them and their successors for all time to come the privilege of celebrating their victory by marching in solemn procession through Rome every year on the ides of June, piping triumphantly. And this festive celebration continued certainly for 300 years, and possibly for 600.

LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS.

The annual convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers was in session the week of June 3-8, at Toronto, Canada. Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor was in attendance and delivered an address before the convention, as was also John B. Lennon, treasurer of the American Federation of Labor. The International Ladies' Garment Workers since the strike of two years ago in New York City and vicinity have a membership close to 100,000.

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LABOR NEWS NOTES.

The legislature of Massachusetts has adopted the resolution ratifying the amendment to the National Constitution for the direct election of United States Senators by the people. Massachusetts is the first State to ratify the amendment since its submission by Congress to the several States.

The general manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad has sent a communication to the officers of the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen on the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie, refusing the demand that steam conductors and trainmen be placed on the electric lines of the Pennsylvania running out of New York City.

A joint resolution presented to the House recently by Congressman Gillett of Massachusetts asks Congress to make Labor Day a holiday with pay to the employees of the Government who were paid by the day, as well as to those who receive annual compensation.

The organization of migratory workers, which began over a year ago at the instance of the American Federation of Labor and the California State Federation of Labor, is a difficult problem, but the efforts expended have begun to show tangible results. There are locals of migratory workers in San Francisco, in Oakland, Richmond, Stockton, San Jose, Fresno, Bakersfield, Los Angeles and Riverside. The membership of the San Francisco local reaches 2000, while that of Oakland is 1000.

The Toledo dock managers, having become alarmed over the restlessness and the predicted joint action of their engineers, firemen and oilers, have voluntarily raised the wages of these men \$5 per month. There has been a sentiment, which was rapidly crystallizing in the crafts mentioned, of combining for the purpose of securing an increase. The employers, as indicated, discounted the intended action by the voluntary increase.

Wage increases amounting to \$50,000 annually have been voluntarily granted by the Milwaukee Electric Railroad Company. This voluntary increase is the direct result of the effect of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees to organize the men upon this road, which resulted in a strike. It is stated that the wage rate for carmen in Milwaukee is below that of cities of like size, with conditions still very unsatisfactory.

During the first four months in this year the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees has paid out in funeral and death benefits to its membership in Chicago the sum of \$26,150. Of this sum the local branch in Chicago paid \$8500, the balance being borne by the international organization.

The labor organizations of Detroit have taken action to notify all workmen who are intending to come to Detroit that industrial conditions are of such a character as to make it highly improbable that work can be secured at the present time.

One sign of the general industrial unrest which prevails in England is shown by the fact that there has been a large increase in the number of immigrants going abroad. The trade unions report a heavy increase in membership, but the increase would have been even greater had it not been for the fact that on account of low wages many workmen are leaving the country.

The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen has just organized two new lodges and taken over one which formerly was affiliated with the International Association of Car Workers, on account of that organization's non-affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, and is located in the city of Chicago. The other two lodges organized are located at Windsor, Ont., Can., and Portal, N. D.

LOOKING CENTURIES BACKWARD.

John R. Early, a discharged Federal soldier, went, in August, 1908, from North Carolina to Washington, D. C., to attend a pension claim on account of malaria contracted in the service. While there he called on a physician regarding a skin disease which was pronounced to be leprosy. Every one knows how Early has since been treated by the American people, his fellow-citizens—quite like any pariah. It was recently reported that "John Early, supposed leper, has been driven out for the last time; and Tacoma, in Washington State, has done the driving out." At first it was intended to fence Early within his acre of land outside Tacoma, thus shutting him from contact with any other person. There were sympathizers with him who petitioned against the idea of that fence. But on the putting in evidence of some passages of Scripture a judge of the Superior Court refused to issue a restraining order against the erection of the barrier. The national authorities then found a permanent refuge for Early at the Port Townsend quarantine station; and, it is said, "satisfied that he could do no better, he has left the world, and has gone to attend an undoubted leper in that station. His wife and three children will live as near to him as possible," and he will be able to aid them from the small nurse's salary of \$65 that magnanimous government will pay him, \$30 pension being added on account, not of leprosy, but of the malaria contracted in the army.

Now, without entering into the controversy of experts on the subject, for the purposes of argument, says "The Journal of the American Medical Association," let leprosy be presumed in Early. Leprosy is a slowly developing, slightly infectious disease, comparable in many respects to tuberculosis of the skin. If from the beginning Early's infection had been pronounced a form of tuberculosis, who would have paid the slightest attention to it? Yet the opportunities for the ordinary tuberculous patient to communicate his disease are many times greater than the opportunities for the leper to infect with leprosy, which is communicable only with difficulty.

Possibly leprosy was dangerously infectious in the scriptural days, from which the traditional horror surrounding it is largely derived. If so, this characteristic has certainly become greatly modified during the twenty intervening centuries. How illogical it is, then, to base our twentieth century attitude toward leprosy on its ancient or its medieval status. Our London correspondent says: "There are probably always twenty to thirty cases of leprosy in London." The patients "live at home and move about unrestricted. . . . There appears to be no danger whatever of contagion, for no cases of transmission have come to light." If the enlightened American people must suffer from an epidemic pathophobia, let it be a wholesome fear of something really worth dreading.

SECURING DATA ON REFERENDUM.

The Atlanta convention of the American Federation of Labor directed that the executive council make an investigation into the subject of introducing the election of officers of the American Federation of Labor by the system of initiative and referendum, that is, by the direct voting of the members of all affiliated organizations, and to report the result of the finding to the Rochester convention next November. Agreeable to that direction there has just been forwarded an explanatory letter and question blanks to the national and international organizations of this country, together with the city central bodies and State federations. Blanks have also been forwarded to recognized organizations in foreign countries. When these question blanks are returned and the data compiled, it will not only be interesting, but will be of great value in determining the question at issue.



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UNION MADE

LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

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FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1912.

"Is true freedom but to break
Fetters for our own dear sake,
And with leathern hearts forget
That we owe mankind a debt?
No! True freedom is to share
All the chains our brothers wear,
And with heart and hand, to be
Earnest to make others free."

—W. F. Martin.

The union label, with its power for good if used, idle is a sad sight to the sincere union man, and the excuses offered by those who fail, by demanding it, to keep it in action, are but the incoherent mumblings of stupidity. No excuse should be accepted as valid. Men who offer their flimsy excuses for the absence of the label on the things they wear fool no one but themselves.

In large gatherings it is very notable of late that those who howl loudest for free speech are those who only want free speech for themselves, and not for the other fellow. The Industrial Workers of the World occupy a conspicuous place in this category. What a great, free and happy country we will have when they come into control of it! It will, indeed, be a great place in which to live.

"Old age at 40 is not conservation, it is brutality," declared Dr. John B. Andrews of New York recently at the opening of the 28th annual convention of the International Association of Commissioners of Labor and Factory Inspectors. Dr. Andrews, who is the secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation, called forcible attention to the seven-day-a-week workers of the country, declaring it the duty of every factory inspector to work to the end that every worker in the United States shall be able to obtain one day a week in which to enjoy home life, which we have been taught to regard as the foundation of our social system.

Last Saturday evening we read in the San Francisco "Bulletin" Abraham Ruef's story of how the entire State of California was corrupted to re-elect Senator Stanford to the United States Senate. After completing our perusal of the evening paper we picked up a book, "Leaders of Men," published some years ago to be used as an inspiration to young men desiring to travel the road of success. The author of this book is given as Henry W. Rouff, M.A., D.C.L. Honesty, sobriety, perseverance and all-around good citizenship are lauded to the skies, and to our surprise we found among the ideal characters pointed to by the author for young men to follow, this same Senator Stanford. Consistency, thou art truly a jewel. God help the young men who follow that book!

HOTELMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The State of California Hotelmen's Association, in session at Hotel Del Monte, on Saturday last, according to press dispatches, passed a resolution in which it was determined to appeal from the decision recently handed down by the Supreme Court of California to the Supreme Court of the United States. The hotel men based their determination, it is said, upon the belief that the eight-hour law is a "curtailment of the laboring classes."

Just what is meant by the "curtailment" of the laboring classes, is not clear. But if the word is given its ordinary meaning, the limiting or shortening of the supply of labor, we can see no ground for complaint, as there is at all times a practically unlimited supply of labor to be had, and there can, therefore, be no anxiety on the part of the hotel men as to a supply sufficient to meet their every demand.

It may be, however, that the philanthropic souls engaged in the hotel business are solicitous of the welfare of those persons who are engaged in the business of burying our dead, and because of the belief that if the women of the State are denied by law the right to work themselves to death there may be fewer weaklings born into the world, and thus there will be a curtailment of the business of the undertakers.

We are, of course, aware that the hotel men are not thinking of their own interests when engaging in a contest of this character. They would not be guilty of such selfishness. They have in mind only the best interests of the laboring classes.

Just what these greedy mortals hope to gain by such a course is not altogether clear. The United States Supreme Court, in the Oregon case, decided that the eight-hour law for women was constitutional, and why they should hope for a different decision in the California case we do not know. It may be that they entertain the hope that organized labor will not be able to follow them into the United States Supreme Court, or that we will get tired of the contest and allow it to go by default, but if these notions have influenced the appeal, its zealous advocates are doomed to certain disappointment, for no amount of stubbornness on the part of the hotel men will be sufficient to induce organized labor to fail to protect the welfare of the race by protecting the women of California against the greed of cheap labor huckstering employers.

Organized labor in this State fought long and hard to have such a law placed upon the statute books, and it is going to see to it that it remains there until superseded by something better.

The people of California and of the United States have progressed, even if the greedy hotel men have not, and the courts of the country are beginning to realize that they, too, must get in line with progress or the people will see to it that they are chastised in such manner as will convince them that the courts are constituted for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of all the people, and not the interests of the greedy few. The time has passed and gone when the courts might with impunity ignore the people and serve mammon.

The best thing the hotel men of this State can do is to make up their minds to abide by the law and proceed so to do. In the event they succeed in having the California Supreme Court decision reversed, the State Legislature would pass another law fashioned to avoid any pit-falls into which the court might consign the present one. Therefore the wise course to pursue would seem to be to comply with the present reasonable law.

TWO MILLION CHILDREN AT WORK.

There are more than 6,000,000 illiterates in the United States, and one in seven of all children between 10 and 14 are not in school, according to the "Child Labor Bulletin," a new quarterly review issued by the National Child Labor Committee. Twenty-nine States do not care whether children can even read and write when they permit them to go to work, and "there are a million children today under the age of 16 years who are employed in the various industries of the country, in addition to another million in agriculture, only a part of whom are assisting their parents on the farm."

The first number of the Bulletin is devoted to child labor and education, the subject of the Eighth Annual Conference on Child Labor, held in Louisville, but incidentally it shows how far the United States has progressed since the first child-labor law was passed in Massachusetts in 1876. Thirty-nine States have passed child-labor laws since the organization of the National Child Labor Committee in 1904. The fourteenth birthday is now the lowest limit for work for children in the Northern States, with the single exception of New Hampshire and in four Southern States—Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana and Virginia. What is involved in the absence of adequate restriction is vividly expressed by P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education. "In the Carolinas I have seen children under ten years of age working their lives away in the mills. Their pale faces haunt me still. I saw little boys eight years old drinking black coffee at midnight to keep awake until the end of their shift at four or five o'clock in the morning. Then they went out of the hot, steaming, noisy mill into the cold air of the morning to their homes probably for a little fitful sleep and a drowsy, joyless day, only to come back at night and grind again through the long, dark hours."

"In four States: Ohio, Oklahoma, Illinois and Michigan," Florence Kelley says, "there is now provision made to lift the burden from the widowed mother, by giving her, as her right and not as the dole of a private charity, an allowance out of public finances, on condition that she stay in her home and keep her children at home and in school as the State requires." As Jean Gordon, of New Orleans, puts it on another page: "Certainly the mother does as much for the country in rearing her children as the veterans did in killing her sons."

Occupations dangerous to health or morals are singled out by some few States and forbidden to minors under sixteen and eighteen or twenty-on, as for example the night-messenger service is now regulated by special laws in California and nine other States.

Having noted progress, the Bulletin offers the following indictment of the child-labor system, namely, that "child labor means racial degeneracy, the perpetuation of poverty, the enlargement of illiteracy, the disintegration of the family, the increase of crime, the lowering of the wage scale and the swelling of the army of the unemployed."

The National Child Labor Committee says it intends to issue the Bulletin regularly because of the splendid results already secured through pamphlets. Other numbers will be devoted to one or another phase of the child-labor problem, and will keep subscribers in touch with the progress of the fight against child labor and with the results of investigations.

Fluctuating Sentiments

When one contemplates the dry, unusual field in which Luther Burbank rose to world-wide fame it forces the conclusion that those who believe that the field for improvement is growing limited are, indeed, hopeless pessimists. Few men engaged in agricultural or horticultural pursuits ever dreamed of the possibilities that Mr. Burbank's tireless efforts have revealed.

Did you ever hear of men striking because the work was too hard? We believe not. Men are willing to work hard. They are not lazy. But they desire that they shall be treated fairly, and that they, and not some other man, shall enjoy the fruits of their industry, and they never will be satisfied until the parasites who live off the toil of others are compelled to earn the bread they eat.

This fact is patent to all who take the trouble to give it a moment's notice, that the richer the average capitalist becomes the more swinish his family grows, and the more degraded and dispirited is the condition of the toiler. Then, if this be true, and it is true, why not so arrange our scheme of things as to do away with poverty on the one hand and great wealth on the other?

A man may have done well for years, and then he may fail; he will hear of his failure. Or he may have done well for years, and still do well, but the critic may have tired of praising him, or there may have sprung up some idol of the instant, some "dust a little gilt," to whom they now prefer to offer sacrifice. Here is the obverse and the reverse of that empty and ugly thing called popularity. Will any man suppose it worth gaining?

It is said there were 204 American millionaires in India during the Durbar. How many persons were there in the United States hungry, miserable, disconsolate and discouraged because of the conditions which enabled these men to become millionaires. So long as we continue to create millionaires we must of necessity create paupers. One is the shadow of the other, and so long as this condition lasts they cannot be had one at a time.

Women are not given a fair show in this world and are shut out from many of the advantages of modern civilization, according to Prof. W. I. Thomas of the University of Chicago, in an article on "Race Psychology" in the "American Journal of Psychology," just out. That they are "victims of isolation" and "suffer exclusion" is the professor's way of stating the case. Of woman's position in different grades of society Professor Thomas declares that "in general it may be said that on the lower levels of culture man has made a tool of her and on the higher an ornament."

According to press reports a real serviceable occupation has been found for big football players as life savers. The story goes that a horse drawing a rig in which were seated a man, his wife, their daughter and an infant one year old, bolted down a steep hill. Standing by the wayside was Mick O'Brien, a well-known football player. To him the woman threw the child, O'Brien taking the pass in fine style, and holding safely. The daughter jumped out and was stunned, and when the vehicle capsized the wife sustained a fracture of the collarbone while the husband dislocated his shoulder. Who says football is not worth while.

Wit at Random

In the mountains of bonnie Scotland a kilted Highlander and an American were walking. In due course they came to a basin in the hills from which a wonderful echo could be obtained.

Having explained matters to the Yankee, the Scotsman proceeded to demonstrate. He emitted a warlike shout, and after nearly three minutes the echo returned as per program.

"Mon," said the Scot, "ye can't show anything like that in your country."

But the American was not abashed.

"I guess we can," he replied. "Why, in my camp in the Rocky Mountains, when I go to bed I just poke my head out of the tent and shout: 'Time to get up! Wake up, there!'"

"Yes?" queried the Scotsman.

"Eight hours later that echo travels back and wakens me!"

At a reading lesson on "Cleanliness" in a certain school a short time since a child read: "You may notice how careful engine drivers are to keep their engines clean, and, as our bodies are engines far more beautifully made, it is our great duty to keep these wonderful machines in perfect order."

The teacher asked him how might our bodies be likened to an engine. None of the children could see the similarity, so the teacher, at great length, drew a comparison between them and finished by saying: "You know that in an engine there are a great many wheels which are constantly turning. Now, what part of me is continually going?"

A courageous lad at the end of the class held up his hand, and, being asked, answered: "Your tongue, miss."

Even the telephone girls have other interests besides answering calls. And one afternoon two of them, in different exchanges, had a chat over the wires.

'Twas on an important subject—dress. Both were going to a party on the following Saturday, and the discussion on what they should wear waxed interesting.

Ten minutes passed, and the topic was still far from exhausted. But an insistent masculine voice at last compelled one of them to turn her thoughts to other things.

"Are you there?" the voice yelled. "Are you there? Hallo! Ah, at last! Who is that speaking? Who are—"

"What line do you think you're on?" demanded the girl, annoyed and indignant.

"I don't know," came the weak and weary reply, "but judging from all I've heard just lately, I think I must have got on the clothes line!"

"I'll bet some man is filling the spring air with strong explosives today," said a professional man yesterday. "He probably had a fine time explaining to his wife, too."

"What's the answer?" his friend asked.

"Simple thing. I took my outing boots downtown to have them fixed up to use next month and they are not very handsome to look upon.

"Last night when I went home I sat down with a man who had beside him a package about the same size as mine. When we reached Hoyne avenue he left the car. I did not think any more of him and got off at my corner. This morning I thought I detected a strange odor from those 'boots.' I opened the wrapper and found about four pounds of excellent beefsteak!"

"I may get my boots back again. I don't know. But the poor fellow whose wife probably had company and told her husband to bring home a juicy steak—well, I hate to think of what happened when wifey unwrapped those old boots of mine."

Miscellaneous

POLITICAL ACTION REPORT.

Union	Members	For	Against
Baggage Messengers ...	20	11	1
Bakery Drivers	120	15	55
Bakers (Pie)	10	10	
Barbers	741	45	15
Butchers	400	238	16
Bindery Women	279	37	63
Blacksmiths No. 168....	95	15	8
Bookbinders	252	..	252
Bootblacks	185	57	20
Broom Makers	22	8	5
Bottle Caners	46	20	
Boot and Shoe Cutters..	27	11	6
Box Makers and Sawyers	32	19	9
Blacksmiths' Helpers ...	68	11	10
Cooks	829	38	52
Carpenters No. 1640....	135	23	14
Cement Workers	400	145	78
Carpenters No. 1082....	414	138	20
Coopers No. 65.....	275	53	31
Cracker Bakers	58	25	1
Chauffeurs	100	72	3
Carpenters No. 304.....	45	29	16
Carpenters No. 483.....	902	59	33
Elevator Conductors	160	15	11
Elevator Constructors ..	127	..	126
Electrical Wkrs. No. 151	285	24	38
Composition Roofers ...	88	88	..
Garment Cutters	46	14	5
Glove Workers	34	17	4
Gas App. & Stove Fit....	30	11	4
House Movers	42	11	10
Housesmiths	500	111	48
Horseshoers	93	25	2
Janitors	50	5	19
Mov. Picture Operators..	76	23	17
Milkers	100	21	13
Millwrights	39	4	9
Machinists	1000	111	27
Millmen No. 422.....	403	69	68
Newspaper Solicitors ...	67	12	12
Newspaper Carriers	54	10	19
Office Employees	90	9	13
Pattern Makers	184	31	21
Painters	1228	85	41
Pressfeeders	275	76	34
Retail Shoe Clerks	165	12	15
Retail Delivery Drivers..	210	31	6
Rammermen	36	..	7
Struct. Iron Wkrs. No. 31	186	49	21
Stable Employees	275	6	50
Sheet Metal Workers....	490	97	27
Steam Fitters No. 509....	70	11	33
Sugar Workers	100	35	..
Typographical	1000	168	436
Tile Setters	60	23	18
United Laborers	700	458	12
Upholsterers	175	41	14
Varnishers & Polishers..	193	33	34
Waiters	1165	298	9
Gardeners	49	3	5

Totals.....15,299 3116 1936

United Brewery Workmen No. 7—Returned ballots without voting.

Molders' Union No. 164—Table indefinitely.

Garment Workers—Voted "no" as constitution is opposed.

Sailors—Voted "no."

Tailors—Filed communication.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Declined to vote, as constitution opposes action.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Postponed.

Street Carmen—Voted "no."

Photo-Engravers—Could not consider on account of laws to the contrary.

Total number of unions in Council.....149

Number of unions responding.....70

Number of unions not responding.....79

American Federation of Labor Letter

Eight-Hour Bill.

Labor's eight-hour bill passed the House of Representatives unanimously on December 14, 1911. The bill then went to the Senate, and on Friday, May 31, 1912, it passed with several amendments. The vote upon the bill in the Senate was yeas, 45; nays, 11; not voting, 39. The following is the vote. For the bill: Ashurst, Bacon, Borah, Bourne, Bristow, Brown, Bryan, Catron, Chamberlain, Chilton, Clapp, Clark of Wyo., Clarke of Ark., Culberson, Cullom, Curtis, Fletcher, Gronna, Hitchcock, Johnson of Me., Jones, Kern, Lodge, McLean, Martin of Vir., Martine of N. J., Myers, Newlands, Overman, Perkins, Poindexter, Pomerene, Rayner, Reed, Shively, Simmons, Smith of Ga., Smith of Mich., Smoot, Stone, Sutherland, Tillman, Townsend, Williams, and Works. Against the bill: Bradley, Dillingham, du Pont, Gallinger, Heyburn, Oliver, Page, Percy, Root, Sanders and Wetmore. On Wednesday, June 5, 1912, Chairman Wilson of the House Labor Committee called up the amended bill and the House concurred in the Senate amendments. Two of the amendments added by the Senate are important, one providing that the law shall not apply in the Panama Canal Zone until January 1, 1915. This amendment was for the purpose of leaving matters in statu quo in the Panama Canal Zone until the waterway shall have been completed. The other amendment changes the date for the law to go into effect to January 1, 1913. The bill now goes to the President for his approval. This law applies to Government work and to contractors of Government work, but does not apply to supplies usually purchased in the open market, whether manufactured to conform to particular specifications or not. Congress first adopted a law constituting eight hours a day for all laborers, workmen and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the Government of the United States, on June 25, 1868. By an act approved May 24, 1888, the eight-hour law was extended to letter carriers. The next change in the law became operative on August 1, 1892, when the eight-hour law was strengthened by specific provisions requiring the Government to not "permit" any laborer or mechanic to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day except in cases of extraordinary emergency. It is well to state here, as a matter of information, that from June 25, 1868, until March 21, 1906, the enforcement of the provisions of the eight-hour law by the Government officials was extremely lax, but upon the latter date the executive council of the American Federation of Labor registered a most vigorous protest against the violation of this law. That protest to a considerable extent had the effect of securing a closer observance of the law by the officials in charge of the Government works. The law just passed materially extends the scope and operation of the eight-hour law, and will be of inestimable benefit to not only workmen employed directly by the Government, but will affect many institutions that do contract work for the Government. One material addition to the law provides that armor plate shall be manufactured under the eight-hour law.

English Dock Strike.

From information just received from London, it is reported that there are practically 115,000 men who are idle along the Thames and Medway rivers. This large number includes dockers, carmen, seamen, firemen and members of the building trades. It is also stated that there is a steady increase coming to the ranks of the strikers, with the Sailors' and Firemen's Unions actively engaged in augmenting the strike numbers by inducing members of the union arriving

on incoming steamers to join the strike. News of an authentic character as to the prospects of a settlement is lacking.

"Reynolds' Hammers the Nail.

"Reynolds' Newspaper," published in London, has a way of putting things that appeals. In the last issue it has this to say under the caption, "Those Who Live in Glass Houses": "Who is going to condemn the Transport Workers? It does not lie in the mouth of either barristers or solicitors or doctors to do so. Each of them belongs to a professional union which boycotts any individual who does not belong to it. The doctors are even now organizing a national strike because Mr. Lloyd George has offered them, under the insurance act, only double the rates which they were formerly getting in many cases from the friendly societies."

Report Erroneous.

It has been reported that a conference has been held and an agreement reached at Detroit, Mich., between the regular organization of Electrical Workers and the seceding faction. This report is erroneous, and has no foundation in fact. The local unions of electrical workers in Detroit which have, since the split, remained loyal to the Reid or seceding faction, at a conference held recently with the executive officers of the regular organization made a proposition to re-affiliate with the regular organization and it was accepted by the executive board of the McNulty organization.

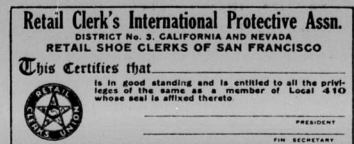
Senator Smith's "Titanic" Speech.

Senator Smith of Michigan, who was chairman of the Senatorial committee that investigated the "Titanic" disaster, made a report to the Senate on May 28th. During the course of his address which, taken as a whole, was a splendid effort, he made use of the following language, which indicates that the investigation instituted by the committee was comprehensively made: "Lanes of travel must be more carefully defined, strength of bow more positive, and water-tight subdivision to limit submergence, life-saving equipment better and numerous enough for all, discipline and practice a rudimentary exaction, eye more keen and ear alert to catch the warning cry; as on British battleships as well as on our own, powerful lights should be provided for merchant vessels to search out the partially submerged derelict; buoys should be carried by every ship to mark temporarily the place of the ship's burial in case of accident; and men of strength and spirit there must be, won back to a calling already demoralized and decadent. But ten per cent of the men before the mast in our merchant marine are natives or naturalized Americans; even England, that twenty years ago had barely 7000 Orientals on her merchant ships, now carries over 70,000 of that alien race. Americans must re-enlist in this service, they must become the soldiers of the sea, and, whether on lookout, on deck, or at the wheel, whether able or common seamen, they should be better paid for their labor and more highly honored in their calling; their rights must be respected, and their work carefully performed; harsh and severe restraining statutes must be repealed, and a new dignity given this important field of labor."

Old Officials Re-elected.

The 37th annual convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, recently held in Chicago, re-elected its old officers, President John Williams succeeding himself, as did also Secretary-Treasurer M. F. Tighe. The convention arrived at a decision to ask for an advance of 25c per ton in the rate of puddling, making the base \$5.25 on a 1c card rate, each succeeding advance giving the puddler an

increase of 15c instead of 12½c as at present. Changes in other classes of work were made to conform to the above advance.



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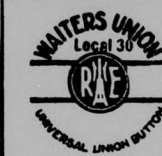
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COOKS' UNION NO. 44
338 KEARNY STREET

ALLIED CULINARY WORKERS



BARTENDERS' UNION NO. 41
22 NINTH STREET

— OF —
**SAN FRANCISCO
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J. G. ALT
SECY.-TREAS.
61 TURK STREET



COOKS' HELPERS' UNION NO. 110
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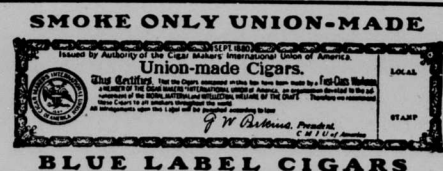
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PATRONIZE UNION LABEL HOME INDUSTRY



KING'S CONVERSION.**By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.**

There was always a half-cynical smile on his lips. The upper part of his face never seemed to laugh. The wrinkles were up and down instead of across his face. His chief asset was his tongue. He could talk. But most of the things that he said might better have been unspoken. He did not hesitate to sacrifice his friends in his bitterness. He could say enough cutting things in a day to make a dozen men feel all ripped-up for a week. Naturally, therefore, he had few friends. No man felt like getting very close to him in confidence. There was nothing sacred to him. Religion, home, women, morality—all suffered at his hands.

We wondered what he did with himself when he was away from the shop. There seemed to be for him no deep interest in anything. He was a literal anarchist—alone, unsocial, a law unto himself. Of course, he did not throw bombs. He apparently did not take enough interest in life to become greatly excited about anything. But during the days of a certain week there came a new expression into his face. Gradually the story of the change became known.

For years there had been in his home a little invalid—a seven-year-old daughter. He had been caring for her most tenderly, carrying her about, and nursing her better than could have been done by a trained servant. Just across the hall in the tenement in which he lived, there was another family in which there was a daughter of the same age as his own, but strong, hearty and well. Her laughter and singing cut him deeply, because his child never laughed and sang that way. Her romping on the streets and in the back yard simply goaded him into a state of frenzy. These thoughts had made him bitter, cynical and almost cruel to others, while he devoted himself more fully than ever to his helpless sick one.

But one day the cause of his unhappiness became very ill. He could hear her moaning in the night, as she suffered the tortures of a malignant disease. He could not sleep. For nearly a week this was continued. In desperation he finally knocked at the door of his neighbor and found the father of the sick child almost sinking with fatigue, yet trying to minister to the constant needs of the invalid. The mother had been worn out and had fallen down, exhausted, during the day. In the most embarrassed way he offered his services as nurse. He had never before spoken to the father. Almost joyfully he began his duties. The years of training that had been his in caring for his own child now served him to good advantage. He seemed to know just what to do. Soon the sick one fell asleep, but he watched till daylight. For three nights he performed this service, getting just a few hours sleep. Towards the dawning of the last morning, the child passed away, in his own arms. As he tenderly laid the body down upon the bed, there seemed to go with the departed spirit all the bitterness in his own soul. The rasp had already left his voice. The hardened look upon his face had gradually been softened. His eyes had lost their unnatural coldness.

And these things the boys had noticed. He was no longer "bitter" in his speech. The spirit of helpfulness had taken possession of him. He seemed to make every other man's burdens his own. By a bitter experience he had learned that other hearts have their aches, and as he learned more about others' trials, he became a comforter instead of a cynic. It was this evolution in King's life which affected not only himself, but nearly every other fellow in the shop. More of the spirit of brotherliness prevailed. Deeper became the sense of responsibility one towards the other. It needed the sacrifice of a life, but out of that sacrifice there sprang a new spirit which found expression in many lives.

HOME RULE IN TAXATION.

This is an appeal for volunteers for the campaign for Home Rule in Taxation.

Home Rule in Taxation has been indorsed by the State Federation of Labor, which has donated \$100.00, the San Francisco Labor Council, which has donated \$250.00, by the Labor Councils of Los Angeles, Oakland, San Diego, and many others throughout the State.

The initiative petitions are now being circulated and we must have 40,000 signatures by July 1st.

Petitions should be circulated in every union of the State. This is a fight of and for the workers, and the workers must win it.

We have no money to hire men to circulate the petitions, and the work must be done by volunteers.

Will you help?

Send your name and address, or that of some one who will circulate petitions in your union, to Clarence E. Todd, campaign manager, 24 Montgomery street.

ENGINEERS ELECT.

Steam Engineers' Union has elected the following delegates to the international convention, to be held in St. Paul next September: J. W. Maher, J. J. Tally, D. Richardson, P. L. Ennor and D. Daniels. All its officers were re-elected for another term.

"I OBJECT."

Whenever a resolution is introduced, he is sure to offer an objection. Sometimes he kicks on the subject matter itself. Then he protests against the form in which the resolution has been presented. Frequently he finds fault with a word in the construction of a sentence, and often he will offer an amendment which puts the original resolution out of business. He is primed for every parliamentary dispute. He seems to be familiar with every communication that is read at the meeting of the local. He knows the leaders and their foibles. He is on the job all the time, with both feet, both fists, and with a tongue that is sharper than a two-edged sword. He takes himself seriously. Never does he crack a smile. He has a mission, and everybody soon comes to know it. Often we have wished him in Timbuctoo, where he could spout to his heart's content on all the "isms" that so glibly glide off the end of his tongue.

But honestly, we'd miss him if he should go—miss him not because we love him, perhaps, but because he is one of the necessary factors in our development. As a matter of fact, without him, we'd soon drift into a rut, because most of us are too lazy to think of an objection, to say nothing of an original proposition. There's at least one thing that we must say to his credit—he always attends the meetings. Furthermore, he must spend considerable time in reading and in study to know as much as he does about current events and the theories which men are discussing. He actually thinks. He may not always be right, but he certainly is awake—and that's another point to his credit. Also, he keeps the rest of us awake. And that isn't bad. But he is more often right than not. We object to him because he is like a bee buzzing about our heads, but even the bee is a useful creation.

Sometimes it's hard to be patient with the kicker. But there are others who are worse than he is—for instance, the fellow who never shows up at the meeting and then does his kicking outside where it does a whole lot more harm. He's the chap that should be jumped on, and not the man who is sincerely—usually intelligently, though not always wisely—registering an objection in the open meeting to proposed actions which would often spell disaster.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held Tuesday, June 11, 1912, President Albert A. Greenbaum presiding.

Mr. Chas. D. Smith, cornet, was admitted to membership upon favorable report of the examination committee.

The following Federation members deposited transfers: W. T. Jesse, No. 532, Amarillo, Texas; Ora E. Clark, No. 76, Seattle, Wash.; Miss Hazel M. Ball and Miss Lucy Witthoft, No. 325, San Diego, Cal.; C. J. Burggraf, No. 196, Champaign, Ill.; conditional A. F. of M. card of Mrs. Elsa Riedelsberger.

The next meeting of the board of directors will be held on Wednesday, June 19th, instead of Tuesday, June 18th.

Recording Secretary E. H. Slissman and District Officer Frank Borgel, delegates to the American Federation of Musicians, held in Omaha, Neb., are home and have taken up their official duties in this organization.

Members contracting for picnic engagements should refer to the preamble, paragraph 12, in the price list.

Mrs. Laura A. Turney, a member of Local 6, well known in the bay region for her orchestra work as pianiste with Sander's Orchestra, left last week, accompanied by her daughter Hazel, for a trip to the southland. She will enjoy the hospitality of friends and relatives in Los Angeles and the beach cities, but will return in time for the opening of the new school term.

Mr. Karl Dietrich and Miss Meta Harms were married in this city on Monday, June 3d, and Mr. Winon Leon Prinz and Miss Charlotte E. Hill were married in Redwood City, Tuesday, June 4th. Best wishes are extended.

OFFICE EMPLOYEES CELEBRATE.

The Office Employees' Association celebrated its first anniversary at a ball given last Tuesday evening in Pythian Castle Hall, Valencia and McCoppin streets, and entertained a large number of its members, their families and friends hospitably, and achieved a decided success. The following committees had charge of the affair: Arrangements, chairman, G. J. Plato; John Keller and N. Tyler; reception, chairman, Miss Mattie Barkley; Miss Ethel Murphy, Cameron H. King, A. J. Gallagher, M. P. Christensen and E. R. Zion; floor director, M. Grunhoff.

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San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held June 7, 1912.

Meeting called to order at 8:10 p. m., President McLaughlin in the chair.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Stage Employees—A. Dehring, vice M. Fogel. Bill Posters—C. O. Damon, vice Thos. Blanchard. Housesmiths No. 78—J. J. McCormick, Wm. Michel, vice John Hogan and Thos. Scabill. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Newspaper Publishers' Association, arranging conference with Solicitors. From Home Rule in Taxation League, regarding volunteers circulating petitions. From Governor Johnson, acknowledging receipts of resolutions adopted by Council returning thanks for his actions in relation to the San Diego situation. From J. Maxwell, Rio Vista, Cal., requesting information regarding "Examiner" boycott; secretary instructed to answer. From Elevator Constructors No. 8, extending invitation to picnic to be held at Glen Park, Sunday, June 9, 1912. From Painters No. 19, indorsing boycott on "Examiner." From Dr. O. Thummel, in reference to lectures and requesting Council for an opportunity to address the delegates. From Health Officer Broderick, in reference to conditions at the Chas. Harley Co. From S. M. O'Sullivan, relative to the Office Employees' Union.

Referred to the Executive Committee—From United Laborers No. 13,162, relative to recognition. From Musicians No. 6, requesting Council to levy a boycott on the Queen Dance Hall, 59 Pacific street, on account of members being locked out. From Building Trades Council of Milwaukee, Wis., in reference to agreement with Brewers' Association of that city. From Glove Workers' Union No. 39, requesting the assistance of the Council in relation to a lower wage scale being paid in factory in Napa, Cal.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Label Section, in regard to ordinance bearing on the union label. From Anti-Capital Punishment League, relative to initiative petition.

Referred to Label Section—From Metal Polishers' Union No. 6, Chicago, in reference to union band instruments.

Communication received from Trustee A. J. Gallagher, stating he was ready at any time to audit the books of Council. Moved that the board of trustees be empowered to employ an expert to audit books of Council for the last three terms; motion carried.

Communication from Box Makers' and Sawyers' Union, requesting Council to raise the boycott on the Pacific and Standard box factories. On motion of Delegate Desepthe the Council raised the boycott on these two factories.

Communication from Newspaper Solicitors' Union containing resolutions in reference to the boycott on the S. F. "Examiner" was received, and on motion the resolutions were indorsed by the Council. They are as follows:

"Whereas, The San Francisco Labor Council has on the date of May 31, 1912, voted a boycott on the San Francisco 'Examiner,' due to the fact that the newspaper trust in the city of Chicago is using despicable methods in an attempt to destroy the Web Pressmen's Union of that city, and

"Whereas, Militant action on the part of the San Francisco Web Pressmen's Union was necessary and the pressmen of the Hearst newspaper, Hearst being the aggressor in the nefarious campaign of the Publishers' Association, went out on strike, and

"Whereas, The Newspaper Solicitors' Union, accepting the maxim that 'an injury to one is

an injury to all,' is in duty bound to do all in its power to effectively combat an unfair product, the San Francisco 'Examiner' being unfair; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That, first, we demand that all our members put themselves in a position so that they can aid in the fight now being waged against the Hearst publications; Second, that no member of the Newspaper Solicitors' Union shall work in any capacity for the Hearst paper pending an adjudication of the controversy; Third, realizing that the Newspaper Solicitors' Union has since its existence failed to come to any agreement with the Hearst paper of the city of San Francisco, we consider that no agreement should be entered into by any union involved until such time as the Newspaper Solicitors' Union receives full recognition from the San Francisco 'Examiner'; Fourth, we demand that every member of our union work ceaselessly to the end that the boycott on the San Francisco 'Examiner' may be effective, and we offer our services to distribute literature and data exposing Wm. R. Hearst and his methods; be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the San Francisco Labor Council, Web Pressmen's Union, President Gompers, 'Labor Clarion' and to 'Organized Labor' for publication."

Communication from the Vallejo Trades and Labor Council containing resolutions calling upon the Government to have all ship work done in Government navy yards, and that we petition our delegates to the two conventions to favor this in their platforms. On motion the resolutions were indorsed and request complied with.

Communication received from Assemblyman Thos. F. Griffin, containing a statement of court decision on woman's eight-hour law, and stating that he desired nothing in the way of compensation, other than the good will of the Council. On motion the secretary was instructed to acknowledge the receipt of letter, and tender him the thanks of Council.

Communication from the Anti-Merger and Municipal League, requesting Council to urge local unions to contribute financially to the support of the league. On motion the secretary was instructed to comply with the request, and forward letter to local unions.

Reports of Unions—Newspaper Solicitors—Reported that no union solicitors were working on the "Examiner"; also that their members were distributing literature to help pressmen. The following unions reported having indorsed the boycott on the "Examiner": Carpenters No. 483, Felt and Composition Roofers, Iron Molders, Cooks No. 44, Pile Drivers, Brewery Workmen, Electrical Workers No. 151, Barbers, Cigar Makers, Bakers No. 24, Milk Wagon Drivers, Millmen No. 422; delegates stated that members were subject to fine if caught patronizing the "Examiner." Waiters—Requested that union men see that waiters wear buttons at picnics; also that they stay away from Jellison's cafe.

Label Section—Minutes of the Section were read and filed.

Executive Committee—Reported having considered the wage scale and agreement of the Ship Scalers' Union, and recommended that the Council indorse the wage scale and agreement, with the distinct understanding that they shall make their efforts at this time to enforce the eight-hour day and the wage scale of \$2.25 per day; concurred in. The request of the District Council of Painters was laid over one week so that representatives of all parties concerned could appear before the committee; concurred in.

Report of Conference Committee on Legislative Campaign—The committee reported having taken up the question of the establishment of a State Produce Exchange Commission with the farmers. After discussion the matter was

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MONDAY NIGHT: WELSH NIGHT.

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

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Demand of your Merchant Tailor That this Label be Sewed In. It is a Guarantee That They are Strictly Custom Made.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

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referred to the farmers for consideration. Also having taken up with Brother French the question of legislation in relation to the employers' liability and compensation law. Brother Macarthur appeared before the committee and presented arguments against the fixing of a minimum wage by legislation should not be submitted to candidates for the Legislature. Delegate Johnson was appointed a sub-committee of one to investigate and propose needed changes in the laws of this State relating to exemptions of wages from attachment, garnishment or execution. The committee decided to meet again on June 18th, at the office of the Council. Report concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—Reported that it was unable to meet on account of not having a quorum present, but the minority met and recommended the indorsement of the by-laws of the Label Section. On motion the action of the minority was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Local Legislation—The committee reported having met and taken up the question of acquisition by the city of a municipal telephone system; also considered the question of the refusal of the Board of Education to permit the people to use their own school houses for social purposes. Both these matters are still under consideration and the committee will meet on Wednesday evening, June 12th. Report received as progressive.

Special Order of Business—The election of a member of the board of directors of "Labor Clarion"—The Council was about to proceed with the election when Bro. E. B. Morton withdrew and moved that the election of Bro. Gallagher be made the unanimous choice of the Council; motion carried, and Bro. Gallagher was declared elected by acclamation.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Reports of Unions in Regard to Political Action—Secretary reported that there were 149 unions affiliated with Council; 70 were heard from, 60 voting and 10 giving reasons why vote was not taken, and 70 not responding. On motion the secretary was authorized to have report published in the "Labor Clarion" and "Organized Labor," and matter made a special order of business next Friday evening at 9 o'clock.

Mrs. Frances Noel of Los Angeles and organizer of the Women's Humane Legislation League addressed the Council, and asked for the co-operation of the men and women of labor in San Francisco in her efforts to have the working women and those in sympathy with the labor movement to register so that they may assist in furthering humane legislation.

Organizing Committee—Will hold meeting on Sunday morning, 10 o'clock, June 9th.

The following organizations reported having decided to take bonds for the new temple: Cooks No. 44, \$1000; Stablemen, \$1000; Retail Delivery Drivers, \$500; Typographical, \$1000, making third installment, and would continue until they had purchased \$10,000. Lumbermen postponed action on account of not having a quorum present. Waiters reported that they were unable locally to take any bonds, but had urged their international to do so. Upholsterers will take matter up at next meeting.

Delegate Cameron King called attention to the fact that resolutions introduced in the Council had not been acted upon by the law and legislative committee, and on motion the resolutions were recalled from the committee. The resolutions condemned the action of Judge Hanford in disfranchising Leonard Oleson, a member of the Socialist party. Moved that the resolutions be indorsed and the request contained therein complied with. After considerable discussion debate on this matter was closed and the resolutions were adopted. They are as follows:

"Whereas, United States District Judge Cornelius J. Hanford has cancelled the citizenship papers of Leonard Oleson of Tacoma, Washington, on the ground that said Oleson is a member of the Socialist party; and

"Whereas, The Socialist party is a legitimate political party, supporting the trades union movement both morally and financially, and seeking to get better conditions for labor by lawful political action; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, that we denounce the disfranchisement of Leonard Oleson as an act of judicial tyranny, stamping Judge Hanford as unfit to administer justice; be it further

"Resolved, That we demand the dismissal of Cornelius J. Hanford from his position as United States District Judge, by impeachment or otherwise.

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to President Taft, Senators Perkins and Works, the California Representatives in Congress, and the Judiciary Committees of both Houses."

On motion the secretary was instructed to investigate the status of the eight-hour law now pending before Congress.

On motion the secretary was instructed to communicate with all organizations in the State of California, notifying them of the boycott on the S. F. "Examiner." Also instructed to send telegram to Congress indorsing Congressman Raker's bill.

Delegate Leo Michelson was elected as trustee to succeed Bro. H. Mitchell, resigned.

Receipts—Typographical, \$20; Butchers, \$8; Press Feeders, \$8; Cigar Makers, \$24; Photo-Engravers, \$4.50; Cement Workers, \$14; Marble Workers No. 44, \$4; Milkmen, \$4; Box Makers, \$2; Molders, \$10; Bay and River Steamboatmen, \$10; Dredgemen No. 493, \$4; White Rats Actors, \$2; Carpenters No. 483, \$18; Hatters, \$6; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$4; Steam Fitters, \$6; Machinists, \$20; Bartenders, \$12; Millmen No. 422, \$10; Hoisting Engineers, \$6; Musicians, \$42; Electrical Workers No. 151, \$16; Carpenters No. 304, \$2; Marine Gasoline Engineers, \$4; Elevator Conductors, \$6; Cracker Bakers' Auxiliary, \$4; Retail Grocery Clerks, \$4; Alaska Fishermen, \$20; Carpenters No. 1640, \$4; Chauffeurs, \$4; Pavers, \$2; Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, \$4; Elevator Constructors, \$4. Total, \$312.50.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$4.50; stenographer, \$25; stenographer, \$18; donation to entertaining Karl Legein, \$50; Pacific Telephone Co., \$17.07; Hall Association, rent, \$57.50; "Call," 75 cents; "Bulletin," 25 cents; O'Connell & Davis, stationery, \$2.25; W. N. Brunt Co., \$9.25; Postal Telegraph Co., \$4.70. Total, \$229.27.

There being no further business, the Council adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Fraternally submitted,
JOHN I. NOLAN, Secretary.

ORPHEUM.

The celebrated Mountain Ash Male Choir of Welsh singers will head the bill. Gwilym Taff and Harry Lewis, tenors, and Godfrey Price, basso, are the principal soloists. Bert Leslie, "The King of Slang," will present the newest of the Hogan series, "Hogan the Painter." Salerno, "The Unusual Juggler," who also comes next week, is a great favorite here. The Kremka Brothers, original, daring and eccentric comedy gymnasts, will furnish a skilful and interesting act. Next week will be the last of Al and Fannie Steadman; the Four Ritchies; La Petite Mignon, and Reba and Inez Kaufman. It will also conclude the engagement of Florence Roberts, who is scoring an immense success in James H. Morrison's one-act fantasy "The Miracle."



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JUNE, 1912

LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.
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- (2) Abbott, F. H. 545-547 Mission
(52) Alexander, H. M. Printing Co. 143 Second
(116) Althof & Bahls 330 Jackson
(37) Altvater Printing Co. 2565 Mission
(104) Arnberger & Metzler 560 Sacramento
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance 1672 Haight
(211) Associated Ptg. & Supply Co. 711 Sansome
(48) Baldwin & McKay 166 Valencia
(185) Banister & Oster 516 Mission
(7) Barry, Jas. H. Co. 1122-1124 Mission
(16) Bartow & Co. 516 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co. 120 Church
(73) Belcher & Phillips 509-511 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press 138 Second
(139) Ben, S. F. Danish-Norwegian 340 Sansome
(65) Blair-Murdoch Co. 68 Fremont
(99) Bolte & Braden 50 Main
(196) Borgel & Downie 718 Mission
(69) Brower, Marcus 346 Sansome
(93) Brown & Power Stationery Co. 327 California
(3) Brunt, Walter N. Co. 880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin 739 Market
(8) Bulletin 767 Market
(220) Calendar Printing Co. 16 Twenty-ninth
(121) California Demokrat 51 Third
(176) California Press 340 Sansome
(11) Call, The Third and Market
(71) Canessa Printing Co. 635 Montgomery
(90) Carlisle, A. & Co. 251-253 Bush
(31) Chameleon Press 3623 19th
(40) Chronicle Chronicle Building
(39) Collins, C. J. 3358 Twenty-second
(97) Commercial Art Co. 53 Third
(206) Cottle Printing Co. 3256 Twenty-second
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal 44-46 East
(142) Crocker, H. S. Co. 230-240 Brannan
(25) Daily News 340 Ninth
(157) Davis, H. L. Co. 25 California
(12) Dettner Press 451 Bush
(179) Donaldson & Moir 568 Clay
(46) Eastman & Co. 220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co. 897 Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc. 718 Mission
(42) Examiner Third and Market
(102) Fleming & Co. 24-30 Main
(215) Fletcher, E. J. 325 Bush
(53) Foster & Short 342 Howard
(101) Francis-Valentine Co. 777 Mission
(74) Frank Printing Co. 1353 Post
(203) Franklin Linotype Co. 509 Sansome
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co. 309 Battery
(107) Gallagher, G. C. 311 Battery
(92) Garrad, Geo. P. 1059 Mission
(75) Gille Co. 2257 Mission
(56) Gilmartin & Co. Stevenson and Ecker
(17) Golden State Printing Co. 42 Second
(140) Goldwin Printing Co. 1757 Mission
(193) Gregory, E. L. 245 Drumm
(190) Griffith, E. B. 540 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co. 325 Bush
(127) Halle, R. H. 261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros. 263 Bush
(76) Hanhart Printing Co. 260 Stevenson
(158) Hansen Printing Co. 259 Natoma
(19) Hicks-Judd Co. 51-65 First
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co. 147-151 Minna
(150) International Printing Co. 330 Jackson
(98) Janssen Printing Co. 533 Mission
(124) Johnson & Twilley 1272 Folsom
(94) Journal of Commerce 51 Third
(21) Labor Clarion 316 Fourteenth
(111) Lafontaine, J. R. 243 Minna
(168) Lanson & Lauray 534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I. 1203 Fillmore
(50) Latham & Swallow 243 Front
(141) La Voce del Popolo 641 Stevenson
(57) Leader, The 643 Stevenson
(118) Livingston, L. 317 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co. 1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C. 2305 Mariposa
(123) L'Italia Daily News 118 Columbus Ave.
(135) Lynch, J. T. 3288 Nineteenth
(9) Mackey, E. L. & Co. 788 Mission
(23) Majestic Press 315 Hayes
(175) Marnell & Co. 77 Fourth
(95) Martin & Hearn 563 Clay
(216) Matthews, E. L. 2040 Polk
(1) Miller & Miller 619 Washington
(68) Mitchell & Goodman, N. E. cor. Clay & Battery
(22) Mitchell, John J. 52 Second
(58) Monahan, John 311 Battery
(24) Morris-Sheridan Co. 343 Front
(117) Mullany, Geo. & Co. 2107 Howard
(115) Myself-Rollins Co. 22 Clay
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co. 445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co. 806 Laguna
(80) McLean, A. A. 218 Ellis
(55) McNeill Bros. 788 McAllister
(91) McNicoll, John R. 532 Commercial
(105) Neal Publishing Co. 66 Fremont
(208) Neubarth & Co., J. J. 330 Jackson
(43) Nevlin, C. W. 154 Fifth
(66) Nobby Printing Co. 582 California
(87) Norcross, Frank G. 1246 Castro
(149) North Beach Record 535 Montgomery Ave.
(161) Occidental Supply Co. 580 Howard
(144) Organized Labor 1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant 423 Sacramento
(59) Pacific Heights Printery 2484 Sacramento
(187) Pacific Ptg. Co. 88 First
(136) Panama Press 268 Market
(81) Pernau Publishing Co. 753 Market
(70) Phillips & Van Orden 509-511 Howard
(110) Phillips, Wm. 317 Front
(60) Post 727 Market
(109) Primo Press 67 First
(143) Progress Printing Co. 228 Sixth
(33) Reynard Press 72 Second

- (64) Richmond Banner, The 320 Sixth Ave
(61) Recorder, The 643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis Fifteenth and Mission
(218) Rossi, S. J. 517 Columbus Ave.
(83) Samuel, Wm. 16 Larkin
(30) Sanders Printing Co. 443 Pine
(226) San Francisco Litho Co. 509 Sansome
(145) S. F. Newspaper Union 818 Mission
(84) San Rafael Independent San Rafael, Cal.
(194) San Rafael Tocsin San Rafael, Cal.
(67) Sausalito News Sausalito, Cal.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co. 555-561 Folsom
(125) Shanley Co., The 147-151 Minna
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co. 509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co. 136 Pine
(152) South City Printing Co. South San Francisco
(29) Standard Printing Co. 324 Clay
(178) Starkweathers, Inc. 343 Front
(27) Stern Printing Co. 527 Commercial
(88) Stewart Printing Co. 1264 Market
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co. 1212 Turk
(10) Sunset Publishing House 448-478 Fourth
(28) Taylor, Nash & Taylor 412 Mission
(63) Telegraph Press 66 Turk
(86) Ten Bosch Co., The 121 Second
(163) Union Lithograph Co. 741 Harrison
(177) United Presbyterian Press 1074 Guerrero
(171) Upham, Isaac & Co. 330 Jackson
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle 144-154 Second
(35) Wale Printing Co. 883 Market
(38) West Coast Publishing Co. 30 Sharon
(106) Wilcox & Co. 320 First
(14) Williams, Jos. 410 Fourteenth
(44) Williams Printing Co. 348A Sansome
(112) Wolff, Louis A. 64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H. 545-547 Mission
(116) Althof & Bahls 330 Jackson
(128) Barry, Edward & Co. 215 Leidesdorff
(93) Brown & Power 327 California
(142) Crocker Co., H. S. 230-240 Brannan
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co. 309 Battery
(56) Gilmartin Co. Ecker and Stevenson
(233) Gee & Son, R. S. 523 Clay
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co. 509 Sansome
(19) Hicks-Judd Co. 51-65 First
(47) Hughes, E. C. 147-151 Minna
(100) Independent Press 348A Sansome
(108) Kitchen, Jno. & Co. 67 First
(108) Levison Printing Co. 1540 California
(175) Marnell, William & Co. 77 Fourth
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co. 251-253 Bush
(132) McIntyre, Jno. B. 523-531 Clay
(115) Myself-Rollins Co. 22 Clay
(105) Neal Publishing Co. 66 Fremont
(81) Pernau Publishing Co. 751 Market
(110) Phillips, Wm. 712 Sansome
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co. 555-561 Folsom
(47) Slater, John A. 147-151 Minna
(10) Sunset Publishing Co. 448-478 Fourth
(28) Taylor, Nash & Taylor 412 Mission
(232) Torbet, P. 69 City Hall Ave.
(132) Thumler & Rutherford 117 Grant Ave
(163) Union Lithograph Co. 741 Harrison
(171) Upham, Isaac & Co. 330 Jackson
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle 144-154 Second
(133) Webster, Fred Ecker and Stevenson

LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (129) Britton & Rey 560 Sacramento
(235) Galloway Litho. Co. 511 Howard
(236) Mitchell Post Card Co. 3363 Army
(236) Pingree & Traung Co. Battery and Green
(26) Roesch Co., Louis Fifteenth and Mission
(226) San Francisco Litho. Co. 509 Sansome
(163) Union Lithograph Co. 741 Harrison

PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press 348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F. 330 Jackson

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

- Bingley, L. B. 571 Mission
Brown, Wm., Engraving Co. 140 Second
California Photo Engraving Co. 141 Valencia
Commercial Art Co. 53 Third
Commercial Photo & Eng. Co. 509 Sansome
Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co. 660 Market
Sierra Art and Engraving Co. 343 Front
Sunset Publishing Co. 448-478 Fourth
Western Process Eng. Co. 76 Second

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Hoffschneider Bros. 138 Second
MAILERS.
Rightway Mailing Agency 880 Mission

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

American Bakery, 671 Broadway.
American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe.
McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Southern Pacific Company.
Standard Box Factory.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeterias, 133 Powell and 76 Geary.
Wreden & Co., 2294 Fillmore.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society, held last Sunday afternoon in Faust Hall, on Eddy street, Benjamin J. Barnett and James S. Golden were initiated and an application was received from Thos. Cossins.

Karl Legien, president of the Federation of Trade Unions of Germany, and secretary of the International Secretariat, together with his traveling companion and interpreter, A. Baumeister, who has just completed a lecture tour under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor, paid a visit to the Union Printers' Home recently. They expressed themselves as being highly pleased with the institution and commended the patriotism and loyalty of the members of the International Typographical Union in maintaining such a magnificent establishment.

Those members who have not yet filled out their membership blanks, and there are about 300 of them, are warned that they are jeopardizing their international benefits by this failure, as no member who has not complied with this requirement is eligible for the pension or mortuary benefits, therefore it behooves them to attend to this matter. The blanks are at headquarters.

Vancouver Typographical Union No. 226 has sent out the following notice: "At the present time, Vancouver (B. C.) Typographical Union No. 226, is endeavoring to negotiate a new job scale, the one at present in force expiring on June 30th. Up to date the Employing Printers' Association has refused to meet the committee representing No. 226. Circulars are now being distributed and advertisements inserted in the daily press calling for printers in the various branches of the trade, asking them to make application at a certain address in this city. This communication is sent you with the request that you acquaint your members as to the above facts, and advise them for the present to stay away from Vancouver, B. C. When things are settled you will be notified."

The canvass of the vote for local president resulted in no change from the figures previously reported by the canvassing board. The special committee recounted the votes last Sunday.

A large number of the members of No. 21 have been attending the sessions of the stereotypers' convention in B'nai B'rith Hall on Eddy street, and they have been rewarded by so doing by listening to a most interesting discussion of the Chicago case.

Last week the executive committee of Sacramento Printing Pressmen's Union ordered the men employed in the "Bee" press room out on strike upon the refusal of the publishers to meet the demands of the union that two extra men be employed on the new press recently installed, when said press was operated as a sextuple.

Official election returns received by the officers of the local union make no material changes in the figures previously published in this column.

Attention is again called to the fact that complaint has been made to the union that certain of its members are violating the boycott of the Labor Council against Jellison's Cafe. This boycott was regularly levied and should be observed, regardless of personal feelings in the matter.

Pension checks are now ready at the secretary's office. The union at its last meeting decided to pay the dues of those members who are receiving the pension, thus relieving them of this burden.

Secretary Michelson has received a communication from E. K. Downer, who is at Downieville, in which he says he is living high, eating broiled trout, doughnuts and strawberries the equal of which could not be obtained at Delmonico's in New York or the Poodle Dog in this city. He says life is more than worth living under such circumstances.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Steuart.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, 177 Capp.

Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 343 Van Ness ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet Mondays, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, 307 Mission, R. 307.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Tiv. Hall, Albion ave., between 16th and 17th.

Boothblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Monday, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Columbia Hall, 29th and Mission.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 124 Fulton. S. T. Dixon, business agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate ave., Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 985 Fulton.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters 338 Kearny.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Dredgemen, Local 493, 51 Steuart.

Drug Clerks No. 472—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness ave.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Electrical Workers No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Flour, Feed and Cereal Workers—E. G. Campbell, 3445 20th.

Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 316 14th.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Gardeners Protective Union No. 13,020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Progress Hall, Labor Temple.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 343 Van Ness ave.; office 343 Van Ness ave.

Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, secretary, 1154 Market.

Holisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Horsehoes—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Longshore Lumbermen's and Lumber Clerks' Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 228 Oak.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—146 Steuart.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall. M. Boehm, secretary, 1115 Pierce.

Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, 858 14th, secretary.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesday, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters 343 Van Ness ave.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet 3d Thursday, 114 Dwight.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Ship Sealers No. 12,881—Meet Saturdays at 305 Bay.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 228 Oak.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, in Assembly Hall, Monadnock Building.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meet 1st Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 237, Investors' Building, 4th and Market. L. Michelson, sec.-treas.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple; W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays 343 Van Ness ave.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 61 Turk.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

White Rats Actors' Union of America—Meet at 29 Fifth Street, Thursdays, at 11:30; Jos. W. Standish, secretary.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Sreventeenth street.

Notes in Union Life

The following deaths have occurred in union circles during the past week: T. J. Bessing of the marine engineers, Joseph Clement of the hackmen, Benjamin Kopf of the cigarmakers, John Goetzee of the carpenters.

The Brewers' and Maltsters' Union has voted to place a fine of \$5 on any member failing to parade on Labor Day. The union is balloting for local officers and delegates to the international convention and the convention of the California State Federation of Labor, the returns to be in prior to July 1st.

The Stationary Firemen's Union is paying strike benefits to the seven members who were called out of local bakeries in sympathy with the striking bakers.

The Janitors' Union has to receive the votes of its members at an election for officers at two separate times, because some of its members work by day and others by night. Those who work by night will have an opportunity next Sunday afternoon to vote for candidates who are to be selected for the next term, and those who work in the day time will cast their ballots on the night of the second Monday in July. The following named have been placed in nomination: For president, J. N. Street and W. Stewart; vice-president, W. H. Stumpf and H. Curlio; financial secretary, B. Stowe and W. Foley; recording secretary, C. A. Shuttleworth and J. J. Walsh; trustees, W. Scott, C. M. Erickson and W. Stewart; delegates to Labor Council, C. A. Shuttleworth, C. M. Erickson and J. W. Sullivan. The election will be held on Sunday next and the second Monday night in July.

The Letter Carriers' Union has appointed a large committee to make arrangements for the annual picnic to be held in Shellmound Park, Sunday, July 7th.

Local No. 41 of the Bartenders' Union, at its meeting of last Monday, tried three of its members for violation of the rules and disobedience of orders. They were employed in a saloon that was boycotted by the San Francisco Labor Council and were ordered out by the business agent after the boycott had been declared. They refused to obey the order, and for this charges were preferred against them. During the trial they offered an excuse for their conduct in the premises, but this was not deemed valid, for they were found guilty and expelled.

Local No. 205 of the International Lodge of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America has made arrangements for an outing to and picnic in Green Valley Park, Sunday next.

The District Council of Iron Workers, composed of Locals Nos. 31, 77, 78 and 117, will have its second annual reunion and picnic next Sunday.

Tools for You

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ED. JONES

1180 Market Street, nr. Eighth

Store Open Saturday
Evenings
B. KATSCHINSKI
Store Open Saturday
Evenings

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"

**825 MARKET STREET OPPOSITE STOCKTON STREET
COMMERCIAL BLDG.**

SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE

"THE UP-TO-DATE"

**GUN CALF
BLUCHERS**



\$2.50

Lot No. 621

A NEAT STYLE FOR DRESS WEAR—Made of Dull
Finished Gun Metal Calfskin—New "Round Toe" Shape—
Sewed Extension Soles—UNION STAMPED.....\$2.50

"THE DOUBLE SERVICE"

**WAXED CALF
WORKING SHOES**



\$3.00

Lot No. 908

THE BEST WORKING SHOE MADE—Full Stock Calf
Vamps and Tops—Plain "Foot Form" shaped toes—Bellows
tongue Fronts—Hand Welt Double Soles—UNION
STAMPED\$3.00

Personal and Local

While at work last week W. H. Van Horn, a member of Millwrights' Union, had the misfortune to suffer the possible loss of his eyesight by the bursting of a steam pipe.

It is reported that Superintendent of Public Buildings Reardon has decided that inmate labor shall not be used in the construction of buildings for municipal institutions.

Dennis J. Murray, secretary of the California Federation of Butchers, with officers of the local union, have organized a branch local with thirty-one charter members at Point Richmond.

Mrs. L. C. Walden, general organizer for the International Steam Laundry Workers' Union, a member of the local Steam Laundry Workers' Union, and a delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council, is conducting a vigorous campaign of organization among the laundry workers of the transbay counties. Mrs. Walden has spent more than a year in southern California, where she succeeded in establishing several thriving locals of the International Steam Laundry Workers' Union. Mrs. Walden has the support of the Alameda and Contra Costa Counties labor movement in her efforts to organize the laundry workers and to secure better working conditions for those engaged in this industry. She is meeting with success in her work and hopes soon to have the laundry workers across the bay as well organized as they are in San Francisco, where the best of conditions are maintained.

An infant son of John Garvey of the Mailers' Union died last Sunday afternoon.

There will be a picnic and monster gathering of the workers of the Bay Counties, to be held under the auspices of the Socialist party, on July 4th, at Fairfax Park, Marin County. The orators of the day will be J. Stitt Wilson, Mayor of Berkeley, and Job Harriman of Los Angeles, who will speak upon important issues confronting the workers this year. There also will be continuous dancing, and games of all sorts for young and old. A good time is assured to all, and

every union man and woman is cordially invited to come and bring their friends to Fairfax Park on July 4th.

Another proposition to settle the label controversy has been put up to the Bakers' Union by the master bakers, who are still holding out. Pending consideration, the union has agreed to withdraw its pickets from the unfair shops until Saturday. This does not mean that the strike is over, and the union wishes to make it plain that the shops which are turning out bread with the union label attached are the only ones on the "fair" list.

Thomas F. Griffin, of Modesto, who with Leon Yankwich of the same place took the case of the eight-hour law for women to the Supreme Court of the State and succeeded in having its constitutionality upheld, in a letter to the Labor Council says that his services in the matter are a contribution to the cause of labor, and that the only recompense he will accept will be a vote of thanks as a token of appreciation of what he did to improve the condition of the working women of California. Yankwich, who worked with him in the case, presented a bill for \$1000 to the Council for "services rendered."

Andrew J. Gallagher was unanimously elected director of the "Labor Clarion" last Friday night, Mr. Morton withdrawing.

John Goetzee, an old-time member of Carpenters No. 483, died of heart failure last Sunday afternoon. Funeral services were held from the undertaking parlors at Sixteenth and Guerrero streets. Interment was in Cypress Lawn Cemetery.

Organizer Brower of the State Building Trades Council has returned from Eureka where he reports having been very successful in his work during the past few weeks. Organizer J. B. Dale of the State Federation of Labor is also meeting with success in his efforts to organize the workers of Humboldt County. The growth of unionism in that district is reported to be healthy.

FAMOUS LEADER HERE.

Yesterday there arrived in San Francisco a man who for thirty-five years has been engaged in the struggle for improvement in the conditions under which the seafaring men in particular and wage earners in general labor. J. Have-lock Wilson, who conducted the successful struggle of the seamen of Great Britain against the shipping federation about a year ago, the tremendous strain of which left his health shattered, is now returning after an extended tour of the world, to England.

That struggle marked the first great victory of the seamen, who for twenty years had suffered under the conditions imposed upon them by the Federation. The gigantic undertaking was planned by Wilson and executed under his personal direction.

In its inception, and indeed until its success became apparent, Wilson worked, planned and fought alone, except for a few close associates among the seamen themselves. Labor leaders in other callings scouted the idea of an onslaught upon the entrenchments of the Shipping Federation. Opposition was not only passive, but in some instances active, but it was carried to a successful conclusion by the untiring efforts of Mr. Wilson.

The maritime labor organizations of the city tendered him a reception upon his arrival on the steamer Tahiti from Australia.

He will address the Labor Council tonight.

On Sunday he is to be taken on a trip about the bay, and on Monday evening he will address the Sailors' Union. Wednesday next he will address a joint meeting of the maritime organizations of this city and vicinity.

Mr. Wilson will remain in this city about two weeks and will then proceed on his homeward journey.

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